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out more resplendent than the gold and green and red of the ancient missal. Read the simple words and thrill with a realization of all the work back of them and the responsibility and opportunity which lies in the future.

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PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES  
IN CLEVELAND.

SAVE THE BABIES  
FOR FUTURE CITIZENS

42,000 cared for this year.

Babies' Dispensary and Hospital in coöperation  
with the Bureau of Child Hygiene.

The Health Department of Cleveland  
Employs 21 Nurses to fight Tuberculosis.  
No case of Tuberculosis uncared for in Cleveland.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT  
Employs Nurses in the Control of  
CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

"PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE."

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

21 School Nurses  
School Health—Efficient Work.

FACTORY WELFARE  
HEALTH IN THE FACTORY  
More Sanitary Working Conditions.

THE VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION  
Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

HEALTH IN THE HOME

It was an opportune time to bring to public notice the activities of the nurses, for it came on the eve of the departure of Matilda L. Johnson for a year's leave of absence and study at the Chicago School of Civics. Cleveland has been very fortunate in its superintendent of the Visiting Nurse Association. Her faithful service, hard work, unbounded enthusiasm, and hopefulness have carried that organization a long way. As Cleveland nurses owe Miss Johnson a great debt, so do the nurses of the Ohio State Association. They do not know how to spare her, she goes with their best wishes for a happy, profitable year, and a cordial welcome awaits her when she returns to Ohio.

*Ohio.*

MARY E. GLADWIN.

AS OTHERS SEE US

DEAR EDITOR: I have just seen your August issue, my introduction to the periodicals of your profession. It contains many things interesting to a layman, the Ohio floods, "Birchbark Bill," some typhoid notes, etc. The note on psychic influence on infants' nutrition applies to adults as well as to infants. I have all my life been sensitive to such influences, and now, after a year's experience here

as a patient, my sensitiveness is not diminished. I had supposed the importance of this fact was more widely known than your note seems to indicate. It was on this account that the head waiter of a hotel told his waiters, "Put on your white dresses and look your prettiest, the butter's bad."

The letters to the editor from G. S. E. and Z. Y. X. reveal conditions due to the ignorance of the public and on which enlightenment can best come from nurses themselves through their various organizations. It would be easy to arrange for lectures before women's clubs, men's church clubs, parents' associations, village improvement societies, etc., which should set forth various aspects of the nursing profession. Some of these lectures should deal with the general subject of nursing, some with the special difficulties and needs of the profession, and once in a while a lecture on the humorous aspects of the nurse's life would make it possible to drive home some important truths.

The letter of Z. Y. X. about hospital conditions indicates to a business man that the responsible head of the institution, matron or superintendent, possibly trustees, is a person of inferior capacity, hired because he will accept small pay. An executive of large capacity would foresee the occurrence of such conditions and provide against them. A room too small for the nurse to do her work properly is too small to be occupied by a patient. It must be a very stupid, low-priced executive who would not see that an over-worked nurse would retard the recovery of her patient, and that this would react on the reputation of the hospital.

The demand that special nurses should work for less in a hospital than in private practice is to me another example of the workings of the low-priced mind. If the hardships of hospital work are greater than in private practice, why should not the hospital pay more? If we treat nurses like mill help we must expect the same mechanical quality of work from them.

In your advertising columns is an advertisement for a nurse for general duty at \$40, and in the adjoining column, one for a nurse to "take charge" for the same price. Is executive capacity worth nothing to the latter institution? Do the authorities really suppose they can get any one of ability or reliability at that price? Business men pay thousands of dollars a year to a man of executive capacity. Do hospital authorities think they can get it for nothing?

*Rutland Sanitarium.*

BAYARD E. HARRISON.

## LETTERS FROM NAVY NURSES

### I

DEAR EDITOR: One of the first lessons learned by the nurses who enter the Naval Nursing Service is dispatch in obeying immediate orders. The usual time allowed to prepare and depart is four days, but it is frequently necessary to insert the word "immediate." This was required when the nurses were sent to Guam.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Guam is the largest island of the Ladrone or Mariana group in the Pacific Ocean, situated about 5000 miles from San Francisco and 1800 from the Philippine Islands. The island has an area of 200 square miles and a population of 9000. The islands were discovered by Magellan in 1521 and were then inhabited chiefly by Malaysian stock. In 1668 they were first "settled" by Spaniards, including Filipino and Mexicans, and with this influx the former "strong bodied, large limb'd well shap'd people" (described in 1668) changed and deteriorated physically. They are called Chamorros and their language is polyglot, Spanish roots predominating.